The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

KNOTTS BROS.,
Publishers & Proprietors.

THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD

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B. & M. Time Table.

GOING WEST.

No. 1	9:06 a m
No. 3	6:01 p m
No. 5	7:01 a m
No. 7 (Schuyler)	7:00 p m
No. 9 (K. C. to Omaha)	6:06 p m

GOING EAST.

No. 2	3:19 p m
No. 4	10:24 a m
No. 6	7:19 p m
No. 8 (Arr. Schuyler)	10:00 a m
No. 10 (K. C.)	9:54 a m

All trains run daily by way of Omaha, except Nos. 7 and 8 which run to and from Schuyler daily except Sunday.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE.

No. 5	From the East	7:30 a. m.
No. 3	" "	6:15 p. m.
No. 9	" " South (K. C.)	6:15 p. m.
No. 10	" " West	10:00 a. m.
No. 4	" "	10:25 a. m.
No. 6	" "	7:30 p. m.

DEPART FROM POSTOFFICE.

No. 5	Going West	6:40 a. m.
No. 3	"	5:25 p. m.
No. 7	" (Schuyler)	6:25 p. m.
No. 10	" East (K. C.)	9:25 a. m.
No. 4	" "	10:50 a. m.
No. 6	" "	6:50 p. m.

Mail should be deposited fifteen minutes before the above time to insure dispatch.

NEARLY a hundred years ago a Capt. Imlay, of Virginia, propdesied that the population of the United States in 1890 would be about 64,000,000. At the time this apparently reckless forcast was made the population was only 4,000,000, and the Captain was generally ridiculed But time has justified his prophecy in a remarkable manner.

THE Republicans have settled the Samoan question to the satisfaction of the country, and they will deal as promptly, intelligently and courageously with the Behring Sea and fishery questions. In conducting either the internal or the external concerns of the country the Republican party has proven itself to be easily superior to any other partisan organization which the country has ever had.—Globe Democrat.

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune* places a very gloomy outlook on the Northwest. He says he rode 50 miles through a farming region in Southern Minnesota, and as far as communicating with the inhabitants he might as well have been in Tartary. He described the part that he passed through as being settled by Germans and Scandinavians and says nearly the whole state is taken up by foreigners. The two Dakotas, with which he is perfectly familiar, he places in the same category of states, which, if not already foreign countries, are rapidly becoming so; and similar conditions he has found to exist in other parts of the great Northwest. Although the correspondent may be accurate as to particular localities he is very erroneous as to the territory as a whole.

WAGES DEPEND ON PROFITS.

A protective tariff leaves the ratio, in which the value of the joint product of capital and labor shall be divided between these two factors in production, entirely to the joint force of the competition between employers, seeking to hire men, and the competition between wage-workers seeking to earn wages. Actual wages always must be the means between these two competitions. The effect of a protective tariff upon wages is reached through its effect upon profits, for it is only as employers can see their way reasonably clear to make profits by hiring men that they are called upon to hire them at all. But profits are a margin that remains between cost of production and return, or price obtained for product and the price obtained of any product is in its turn the means between two competitions, just as the rate of wages is, the rate of wages being itself only the price of labor determined by the same economic laws as determine all other prices. Price is the mean between the competition of all desiring to sell and the competion of all desiring to buy. As the employer going into market with his product has its price fixed for him by a series of competitions to whose law he must submit, if the price falls relatively to cost of production so as to threaten or eliminate his profits, he must cut down his cost of production, or stop altogether. Neither trade unions, dynamite, anarchy, charity, the single tax, nor even a protective tariff can directly stay the operation of the law of interest by which employers cut down wages when profits fall or that by which they raise wages again by their involuntary competitions when profits rise. But the *Labor Tribune* certainly must perceive that such tariff legislation as would cause in America the manufacture of $50,000,000 worth of iron and steel, now being imported, to be promptly followed by $100,000,000 worth of ships, $70,000,000 worth of sugar, $30,000,000 worth of cottons, as much in woolens, &c., would be independent factors tending toward competition among employers for the hire of men and insuring a rise in wages relatively to the condition which will prevail if these things continue to be obtained by importation or not at all. Protection, like the fisherman's net, affects directly only the magnitude of the catch, not the terms on which it shall be divided. But the less the 'catch,' the smaller will be each one's share.—American Economist.

SOME SOLID FACTS.

COLLECTED ON THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE BOND QUESTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE AND ADDDESSED TO THE VOTERS'

PLATTSMOTH, NEB., May 15, 1889.

The county commissioners of Cass county having called an election to vote for or against issuing $80,000 twenty-year court house bonds, we desire to lay the actual facts before every property owner and voter in the county, relying upon their intelligent consideration of the same in casting their vote at the coming election, June 8th, 1889.

The total bonded indebtedness of the county is $100,000. These are the railroad bonds, and the interest has been paid as it acerued. The principal is due $20,000 in June of each of the years of 1890-91-92-93-94. Cash in the sinking fund to pay these bonds is now $50,000, and sufficient cash in the other funds to pay all current expenses. So the real indebtedness of the county is only $50,000 at the present time.

Total valuation county, 1888, $4,743,779,
Valuation of Plattsmouth
City and Precinct,.....$1,287,191.
Eighty thousand dollars at 5
per cent will cost annually,....$4,000.
Nine-tenths of one mill on the
total valuation will raise.....$4,267.

More than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds.

The average valuation on eighty acres of land in the county as shown by the records is about $450, so that the owner of eighty acres would have to pay a court house tax of about 40 cents, or less, each year. These figures are based on the 1888 assessment. The valuation will be greater in 1889, by possibly $300,000, and will increase largely each succeeding year.

We believe that a new court house should be built, not only for the sake of building the same in our city but for the protection of the records of the county clerk, county treasurer, county register, county judge and the clerk of the district court, in all of which records almost every farmer and land owner in the county is vitally interested.

PLATTSMOUTH BOARD OF TRADE. R. B. WINDHAM, President. WM. NEVILLE, Vice President. A. B. TODD Vice President. FRED HERRMANN, Secretary. F. GUTHMANN, Treasurer. J. PEPPERBURG, F. CARRUTH, W. S. WISE, J. V. WECKBACH, J. G. RICHEY, B. ELSON, S. WAUGH, F. D. LEHNHOFF, F. GORDER.

"WHY SHOULDN'T I?"

My canary sings the whole day long
Behind his gilded wires;
Shut in from all that birds enjoy
And happy song inspires;
The freedom, grace and action fine
Of wild birds he foregoes,
But spite of that, with lightsomeness
His little heart o'erflows.
"The world is wide,
And birds outside
In happy cheer always abide—
Why shouldn't I?"

I, too, must dwell behind the bars
Of toil and sacrifice;
From heavy heart and weary brain
My prayers or songs arise,
Yet, all around, sad hearts abound
And troubles worse than mine.
If aught of comfort I can bring
To them, shall I repine?
God's world is wide;
If I can hide
My crowning tears and sing beside—
Why shouldn't I?

—Helen M. Winslow

Why He Grinned.

The good natured Irishman who wears badge No. 208 on the Indiana avenue line had a good deal of fun all by himself last Sunday afternoon. It was on one of his down trips when a tall man with glasses boarded his car at Sixteenth street and assumed a position on the rear platform. He remained there until Twelfth street was reached, and then he took a seat inside. At Adams street he alighted. The jolly conductor had been chuckling to himself since the man had entered the car, and when another passenger stepped on the platform at Monroe street the conductor said. "Did you see that man who got off at Adams? He got on at Sixteenth street, and he took out his pocketbook, picked a nickel out of it, handed me the pocketbook and carefully placed the nickel in his inside pocket. Of course I wondered what he meant, and held the pocketbook in front of me for a moment. He saw it and happened to think what he had done. Then he produced the coin and took the purse. I haven't seen anything so funny in the absent minded line since a fellow handed me two dimes stuck together and I gave him fifteen cents in change. He surely thought he had got the best of me, and his pleased look amused me greatly."—Chicago Herald.

The Irish Witness.

There was a good natured Irish teamster on the witness stand in the district court the other day, who kept the lawyers mightily amused, while at the same time he did not let any of them get very far ahead of him. His replies to their questions sparkled with Irish wit, diversified by an occasional "bull." He was testifying in relation to some iron pipe he had been hauling for the street railway company. "Was there more than one size of pipe?" asked the examining lawyer. "Yes, sor, there was." "Well, just state to the jury what was the difference in the two sizes of pipe," continued the lawyer. "All right, sor; it was just this difference—won size was larger than the other."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

NO PAIN IN DEATH.

A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN TALKS FREELY ON THE SUBJECT.

Educated Persons Fear Death Least—Good Christians Who Are in No Hurry to Leave This World—Women Are Braver Than Men in the Last Moments.

One day a writer was sitting in the office of Dr. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record and the physician who attended Gen. Grant in his last illness. The death agonies of fiction writers came up in the course of conversation, and the question, Is death painless? naturally suggested itself. Dr. Shrady is a man of commanding presence, of aggressive disposition, and positive in his tones.

"Speaking generally," said he, "the death agony is very rarely attended by pain, because the system is always prepared for death by a weakening of the vital forces, by the circulation of impure blood through the brain and by the obtunding of the nerves. Of course some people have more pain than others, and this is largely determined by temperament. A nervous man—all other things being equal—suffers more pain than a man who has enjoyed robust health, because the nervous man's sensibilities are stronger, but the pain of death is more in the anticipation of it than in the reality. The instinct for life is strong in man, and the teachings of the present day as well as the writings of our novelists do not make the majority of men any the more ready to die. Hell fire is not preached as much as formerly; it is an unpopular doctrine, but it is nevertheless taught, and often adds to the torture of dying people."

DO NOT WANT TO DIE.

"What people are the most afraid to die?"

"My own experience, strange as it may seem, has taught me that Christian people are, as a rule, the most afraid to die. My profession has brought me into contact with all sorts of men, and I have made a study of death from a psychological standpoint, and I have found that the best Christians are the most willing to stop out of heaven as long as possible. They all want to get there, but they're in no hurry. The scientific philosopher who weighs the chances, who knows that death is inevitable, who recognizes that there is no way of escape, since every one before him has had to meet the grim visitor, meets death as bravely as any. He knows that the necessity of dying is the penalty of living. He regards it from a purely matter of fact standpoint, and he is fully aware of the fact that no argument or theory will take off its edge.

"I am talking like an agnostic, am I not?" broke in the doctor, parenthetically, "but I am a believer in Christianity for all that, and what I have told you is the result of my experience as a physician and quite apart from my own preferences.

"Speaking generally," continued the doctor, "men of education face death with greater fortitude than men who are not educated. Philosophy has a great deal to do with the art of dying, although the Christian religion has been a great comfort to the human race in preparing the way for death, and in giving hope of a life hereafter amounting in some cases almost to a realization of a better country beyond the line of time."

"Are men or women the braver in facing death?"

"Women are almost always pluckier than men. They endure pain much better. Have you ever observed how irritable a man is who is suffering from toothache or neuralgia, but a woman will often suffer without a murmur. All other things being equal a woman will face death with more calmness and fortitude than a man, which may be partly accounted for from the fact that the instinct for life is stronger in a man, and his habits and surroundings have trained him not to give in so easily."

QUICK DEATH THE EASIEST.

"Which is the easiest kind of death?"

"The quickest death is the easiest death. In one of the prayers of the common prayer book we pray to be delivered from sudden death, but in reality if a man is prepared to die, sudden death is the easist. It is absolutely painless, such deaths as result from apoplexy, a stroke of lightning or heart disease. Death by electricity is easy, much easier than people suppose. The punishment to the criminal consists in the anticipation of his approaching end, which is displayed in the anxious eye, the trembling gait, the quivering lip, and depressed condition generally. I most firmly believe that if a man were placed on the scaffold, and kept in suspense for five minutes he would have received all the punishment he required, and if liberated would never again lift his hand against his brother man as long as he lived. The agony in hanging occurs before death and not at death. In some diseases the moribund condition lasts for hours, and in cases like this, where there is no hope for recovery, death's door is opened and the patient passes away as quietly as if going to sleep. Consumptives, for instance (who, strangely enough, have hope to the very last), very often die in this sleep, or if inclined to sleep, just before death they will say, 'Doctor, please raise the pillow a little,' and as the head is being raised there is a faint gurgling sound in the throat and death takes place apparently without pain."

"What death do you consider to be the most painful?"

"I think death from suffocation is, because the struggle for breath and the intense desire to overcome the impediments to breathing is something terrible to contemplate and still more terrible to experience. When a student at college I was very nearly drowned. I was taken out of the water insensible, and so I can speak of this kind of death from experience, because I was virtually dead; that is to say, if I had remained in the water a few minutes longer the curtain that divides time from eternity would have simply come down, and—well, the world would have been spared another doctor, wouldn't it?" said he with a smile.

"I had heard previous to this experience of mine," he went on, "that drowning was a very pleasant death, and that drowning persons saw beautiful visions as the result of the circulation of carbonized blood, and I was waiting for them to occur, but they did not. I had read that it was a very pleasant sort of death, but when I came to the scratch under the water I found it anything but pleasant, and the remembrance of that terrible struggle for life in the water is, as you may imagine, among my most vivid recollections."—New York Mail and Express.

Turpentine Baths for Rheumatic Pains.

Make a concentrated emulsion of black soap, 200 grammes, add thereto 100 or 120 grammes of turpentine, and shake the whole vigorously until a beautiful creamy emulsion is obtained. For a bath take half of this mixture, which possesses an agreeable pine odor. At the end of five minutes there is a diminution of the pains, and a favorable warmth throughout the whole body. After remaining in the bath a quarter of an hour, the patient should get into bed, when a prickling sensation, not disagreeable, however, is felt over the entire body, then, after a nap, he awakens, with a marked diminution in the rheumatic pains.—Prat. Med.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

84. Bruhl Jos.
85. Bank of Cass county.
65. Beeson, A. res.
20. " " office.
2. Bennett, L. D. store.
45. " " res.
4. Bonner stables.
71. Brown, W. L. office.
88. " " res.
87. Ballou, O. H. res.
71. " " office.
8. B. & M. tel. office.
30. B. & M. round house.
18. Blake, John saloon.
69. Bach, A. grocery.
51. Campbell, D. A. res.
61. Chapman, S. M. res.
22. City hotel.
13. Clark, T. coal office,
25. Clerk district court.
68. Connor, J. A. res.
5. County Clerks office.
20. Covell, Polk & Beeson, office.
74. Cox, J. R, res.
82. Craig, J. M. res.
70. Critchfield, Bird res.
31. Cummins & Son, lumber yard.
19. " J. C. farm.
57 Cook, Dr. office.
17. Clark, A. grocery store.
55. Clark, Byron office.
101. Cummins, Dr. Ed., office.
25. District court office.
66. Dovey & Son, store.
73. Dovey, Mrs. George res.
102. Dr. Marshall, res.
104. Dr. Cook, room.
80. Emmons, J. H. Dr. office and res.
24. First National bank.
91. Fricke, F. G. & Co., drug store.
78. Gleason, John res.
22. Goos hotel
28. Gering, H. drug store.
81. " res.
35. Hadley, dray and express.
38. HERALD office.
44. Holmes, C. M., res.
99. Hatt & Co., meat market.
64. Hemple & Troop, store.
96. Hall, Dr. J. H., office.
97. " " res.
44. Holmes, C. M., livery stable.
96. Hall & Craig, agricultural imp.
108. H. C. Schmidt, Surveyor.
105. H. A. Waterman & Son, lumber.
4. Jones, W. D., stable.
40. Journal office.
89. Johnson Bros., hardware store.
67. Johnson, Mrs. J. F., millinery.
67. Johnson, J. F., res.
69. Klein, Joseph, res.
14. Kraus, P., fruit and confectionery
50. Livingston, Dr. T. P., office.
49. Livingston, res.
50. Livingston, Dr. R. R., office.
83. Manager Waterman Opera House.
53. McCourt, F., store.
72. McMaken, H. C., res.
3. Murphy, M. B., store.
26. Murphy, M. B., res.
72. McMaken, ice office.
60. Minor, J. L., res.
52. McVey, saloon.
15. Moore, L.A., res. and floral garden
77. Neville, Wm., res.
54. Olliver & Ramges. meat market
100. Olliver & Ramge slaughter house. Pub. Tel. Station.
39, Palmer, H. E. res
21. Petersen Bros., meatmarket.
56. Petersen, R., res.
27. Polk, M. D., res.
110. Poor Farm.
93. Patterson, J. M., res,
75. Riddle house,
107. Richey Bros., lumber.
16. Ritchie, Harry.
64. Schildknecht, Dr. office.
11. Shipman, Dr. A. office.
12. " " res.
25. Showalter, W. C. office.
42. Siggins, Dr. E. L. res.
28. " " office,
103. Soennichsen & Schirk, grocery.
106. Sel Kinkade papering and p'ting.
76. Streight, O. M. stable,
57. Smith, O. P. drug store.
16. Skinner & Ritchie, abstract and loan office.
40. Sherman, C. W. office.
10. Todd, Ammi res.
64. Troop & Hemple, store.
90. Thomas, J. W. Summit Garden.
32. Water Works, office.
37. Water works, pump house.
29. Waugh, S. res.
23. Weber, Wm. saloon.
36. Weckbach & Co., store.
33. Weckbach, J. V., res.
8. Western Union Telegraph office.
47. White, F. E., res.
6. Windham, R. B., res.
7. Windham & Davies, law office.
43. Wise, Will, res.
34. Withers, Dr. A. T., res.
102. Wm. Turner, res.
83. Young, J. P., store,

S. BUZZELL, Manager.

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